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Hyphoderma hallenbergii, a new corticioid species from India

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Abstract — *Hyphoderma hallenbergii* sp. nov. from Himachal Pradesh, India is described.

Key words — Baghi, *Basidiomycota, Agaricomycetes, Meruliaceae*

During August 2012 fungal forays conducted of the Baghi area of district Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, India, Maninder and Avneet collected a fungus on decaying wood of *Cedrus deodara* in a mixed forest. Comparison of macroscopic and microscopic characters (Eriksson & Ryvarden 1975, Dhingra 1989, Larsson 1998, Bernicchia & Gorjón 2010, Singh et al. 2010, Priyanka & Dhingra 2012, Mycobank 2014) suggested that it belonged in the genus *Hyphoderma* (*Meruliaceae*, *Agaricomycetes*, *Basidiomycota*). The fungus, which is similar to *H. nemorale* K.H. Larss. and *H. incrustatum* K.H. Larss. in having two types of cystidia but which differs in basidiospore size, is described here as a new species.

Hyphoderma hallenbergii Man. Kaur, Avneet P. Singh & Dhingra, **sp. nov.** Plate 1

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Differs from *Hyphoderma nemorale* and *H. incrustatum* by its smaller and ellipsoid basidiospores.

Type: India, Himachal Pradesh: Shimla, Narkanda, on Baghi road, on the bark of decaying wood of *Cedrus deodara* (Roxb. ex D. Don) G. Don, 19 August 2012, Maninder Kaur & Avneet 6962 (PUN, **holotype**).

Etymology: In the honor of Dr. Nils Hallenberg, Professor Emeritus, University of Gothenburg, Sweden.

Basidiocarp resupinate, adnate, effused, ≤100 µm thick in section; hymenial surface smooth to somewhat grandinioid, chalky white; margins thinning

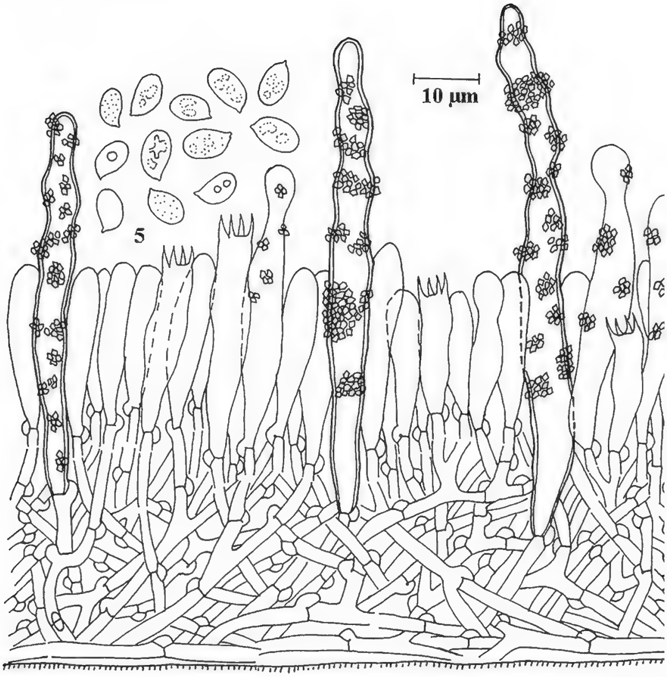

Plate 1. *Hyphoderma hallenbergii* (holotype). 1. Basidiocarp showing hymenial surface. 2. Capitate hymenial cystidia. 3. Basidium. 4,5. Basidiospores. 6. Vertical section through basidiocarp.

out or indeterminate, concolorous or paler. Hyphal system monomitic. Generative hyphae ≤2.5 µm wide, branched, septate, clamped; subiculum poorly developed, formed of few hyphae running more or less parallel to the substrate; subhymenial hyphae well developed, vertical, denser. Cystidia of two types: [1] Capitate cystidia 25–44 × 5–6 µm, subfusiform, originating from the hymenium, thin-walled, with basal clamp, sparsely encrusted; [2] Cystidia which are cylindrical to flexuous with constrictions, sometimes almost moniliform 60–80 × 5–7 µm, originating from subhymenium, slightly thick-walled, with basal clamp, often encrusted with crystals. Basidia 16–34 × 4–5 µm, clavate to subclavate, constricted to sinuous, 4-sterigmate, with basal clamp; sterigmata ≤3.5 µm long. Basidiospores 6.3–7.5 × 3.5–4.5 µm, ellipsoid, with oily contents, thin-walled, inamyloid, acyanophilous.

Remarks — *Hyphoderma nemorale* and *H. incrustatum* both differ from *H. hallenbergii* by their larger, cylindrical basidiospores (*H. nemorale*, 10–14 × 4–5 µm; *H. incrustatum*, 11–16 × 4–5.5 µm; Larsson 1998).

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